

THE CITIZEN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

OUR PLATFORM.

This paper aims to bring the best reading to every fire-side. Reading is a great thing, but it makes a big difference what you read.

THE CITIZEN brings, first of all, the news—not every tale of crime or horror, but the important news—the news from Washington and the State capital, from our soldiers in far off islands, from our neighbors everywhere. For the young folks we have a story and a Bible lesson; for housewives, a few new ideas each week which should lighten their labors; for the farmer some valuable hints which will help him to make more from his land and cattle.

We propose to get the best ideas that can be found on all such practical and important matters and pass them around among our readers. The resources of Berea College are not for its students alone. The editor of this paper can at any time step into the largest College library in the State, and he has engaged several of the most distinguished instructors in the College to take charge of special departments in the paper. Those who are visited by THE CITIZEN will know what is going on in the world. Every week it will tell them something worth knowing.

THE CITIZEN is pledged to no party. It is every man's friend. It stands for the things which benefit all—temperance, thrift, kindness, enterprise, and education. And we ask all who believe in these things to subscribe for THE CITIZEN.

RULINGS OF THE COURT.

The right of a city to discharge a sewer into a tailrace belonging to an individual, where it runs through a culvert under a highway, is denied in *Nevins vs. Fitchburg* (Mass.), 47 L. R. A. 312.

A policy of insurance against loss or damage by windstorms, cyclones or tornadoes is held, in *Holmes vs. Phoenix Insurance Company* (C. C. A. eighth C.), 47 L. R. A. 308, not to cover damage by hail.

Failure to enact or enforce an ordinance prohibiting the riding of bicycles on sidewalks is held, in *Jones vs. Williamsburg* (Va.), 47 L. R. A. 294, insufficient to make a municipality liable for injury to a person struck by a bicycle ridden on the sidewalk.

A breach of promise of marriage is held in *Sanders vs. Coleman* (Va.), 47 L. R. A. 581, to be excused when, without any fault on his part, the prospective husband has developed a grave malady of such character that marriage might endanger his life or health.

A state hospital created for purely governmental purposes under the exclusive ownership and control of the state is held, in *Maia versus Eastern hospital* (Va.), 47 L. R. A. 577, to be not liable for injury to an inmate by negligence of the persons in charge.

The right of a telephone company to string wires in a highway is held in *Wyant versus Central Telephone Company* (Mich.), 47 L. R. A. 497, to include the right to do the necessary trimming of trees in the highway in a proper manner, without first giving the landowner an opportunity to do it.

An infant who has bought a bicycle on the installment plan is held, in *Rice versus Butler* (N. Y.), 47 L. R. A. 303, to be under obligation to account for its use and for deterioration in its value while in his possession, if he rescinds the purchase. The disaffirmance of a conveyance by an infant is upheld, in *Bullock versus Sprowls* (Tex.), 47 L. R. A. 326, without restoring the consideration received for the property, when it is not in his possession or control upon arriving at full age, but has been dissipated by him while still a minor.

PITHY AND POINTED.

A young man may die but an old man must.

Continued cheerfulness is a manifest sign of wisdom.

Maid of honor are those who do not indulge in flirtations.

From the mother's point of view an ugly baby is an impossibility.

The woman question for centuries has been: "What did she have on?"

It is no credit to a man to keep his word because no one will take it.

When ghosts walk they probably enter houses with the aid of skeleton keys.

It may not hurt a joke to crack it, but some of the crackers ought to be hurt.

"Love is but a transport," says a poet. Yes, and so is a canal boat, for that matter.

THE LITTLE MARTYR.

Let me kiss your tears away,
Little one;
Let me press you to my breast,
Little one;
Ah, the memory of to-day,
Little one;
Like a ghost will wreck my rest,
Little one;
I have punished you for naught;
Was cruel ere I thought,
And I suffer, as I ought,
Little one;
I may win your smiles again,
Little one;
I may hear you shout at play,
Little one;
Still your love I may retain,
Little one;
But you are unkind to-day,
Little one;
And alas! You'll not forget!
Gifts and kindness and regret
Shall not clear away the debt,
Little one!

May the Lord be good to you,
Little one;
May He lead you by the hand,
Little one;
May fair virtues meet your view,
Little one;
In a many pleasant land,
Little one;
And in all your trials here,
May you never wear a tear
From a blameless heart, my dear
Little one!

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE STURGIS WAGER A DETECTIVE STORY.

By EDGAR MORETTE.
Copyright, 1896, by Frederick A. Stokes Co.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

Continuation of Arbogast's letter:

"That afternoon, as soon as the bank had closed, I called at the address Chatham had given me. He evidently expected me. With him was a man whom he introduced as James Withers, the depositor in whose favor my blunder had been made. Had I not been laboring under great excitement, it is likely that my suspicions would have been aroused by the strangeness of Withers' presence in Chatham's room. The two men received me pleasantly, and the alleged Withers, even before I could broach the subject, expressed his regret at hearing of the error which had been committed, and assured me of his willingness to reimburse the bank; but—ah! there was an ominous 'but.' He was short of ready money just then; everything he had was tied up in a promising enterprise which was bound to bring in a magnificent profit in the course of a few days if only he could raise a few paltry hundreds to enable him to hold out a little longer. If he failed to scrape together this small amount, all would be lost. Insidiously and relentlessly they drove me toward the trap they had prepared, and I was weak enough to fall into it. Before the interview was over, I had consented to allow Withers to further overdraw his account, and I had received his solemn promise to refund, before the end of the week, the entire amount he owed the bank. Then Chatham suggested that it would be wiser to let the second overdraft come from another account. Withers agreed with him and stated that the check could be made in the name of Henry Seymour, a relative of his, who had recently opened a small account with the Knickerbocker bank. I strongly objected to sharing the secret of my infamy with any others; but I finally allowed myself to be overruled by the plausible scoundrels into whose clutches I had fallen.

"The next day I took my first step in crime, by making such entries as would insure the honoring of Seymour's check. After that I was completely in the power of these two men. It was not long before I discovered that I had been their dupe. Chatham's accomplice was not the true Withers; for this man, a few days later, made a large deposit, which more than covered his previous overdraft. The false Withers was Henry Seymour himself.

"As soon as I had committed a felony, it became unnecessary for Seymour to keep up any further pretense of a desire to refund the money I had helped him to steal. I was now in the meshes of crime as deep as my accomplices; and, from that time to this they have forced me to act as their cat's-paw. During this period of two years the bank has been robbed in this way of over \$250,000, every cent of which has gone to Chatham and Seymour.

"You can perhaps imagine what a hell my life has been during that time. With prison and disgrace staring me in the face; and with the absolute conviction that exposure must inevitably come sooner or later, I have suffered the torture of the damned. At the bank, I have been in a perpetual state of suspense. I have started at every word spoken to me; I have seen suspicion in every glance which has met mine; I have trembled and paled at every approach of one of the officers of the bank. And yet I have not dared to absent myself from my desk for an hour, lest an examination of my books during my absence should reveal my crime. I have been the first to reach the bank in the morning, and the last to leave it at night; I have not even taken the few minutes during the day which would have been required to enable me to obtain a hurried meal. On one pretext or another, during the last two years, I have had to forego my annual vacation. I have dragged myself to my post when I was so ill that I could hardly stand; because I could not afford to have anyone take charge of my books for even an hour. And all that time, with a full realization of my degradation and infamy, I have been forced to continue my frauds, knowing that each one brought me nearer to the inevitable final exposure; but knowing equally well that a refusal on my part to continue my stealing would result in an instant betrayal by my accomplices.

"At last further concealment became impossible. A week ago the yearly examination of the books took place. The expert accountant employed was, as usual, Thomas Chatham, and of course, as usual, his report was entirely satisfactory. It seemed, therefore, as though discovery could be postponed a little longer; when suddenly, this morning, we were informed that a change in the system of bookkeeping would be adopted after the 1st of January. I saw at once that all was over. The discovery of my crime is now a matter of hours. I must be out of the way before the crash comes, or I am doomed. I can already see the felon's stripes upon my back; the clang of the prison gates ringing in my ears.

"I am too dazed to think; but I feel that my only escape lies in death. And yet I cling to life. I know that the happy days of the past are gone forever; and yet I feel a sort of numb relief at the thought that the worst is now certain to come, and to come at once.

"I have carefully prepared my flight, so that I shall have plenty of time to reach a place of safety. Once there, I shall be free from pursuit; but I shall be an exile, and I shall carry with me to the grave the burden of my sin.

"The most bitter pang in my remorse is caused by the thought of the great wrong I have done you, dear wife. You will not be forced to face the world not only unprotected by the one whose duty and whose desire it was to smooth the way for you; but, what is worse, oppressed by the burden of my sin.

"What little money I have left in the savings bank I have transferred to your name. You may use it all with a clear conscience; for every dollar of it was honestly mine. I

swear I have never had a single cent of the money I have stolen. It has all been drawn by Henry Seymour, and used I know not how.

"As soon as I am settled in the place to which I am going I shall try, as far as lies in my power, to redeem my past by a life of honest labor; and I hope to be able to contribute to your support in the near future.

"Oh! my wife! my darling wife! Would that the past could be blotted out, and that I could once more place my hand in yours, an honest man. Though you may find it hard to forgive me now, perhaps in time you may be able to think gently of him who through all his crime and degradation has remained

"Your devoted husband,
JOHN W. ARBOGAST.

"My safety depends upon your keeping the contents of this letter secret for at least three days. After that time, please send to Mr. Dunlap, president of the Knickerbocker bank, the inclosed papers, which will reveal to him the full extent of my delinquencies.

"I do not hesitate to betray Chatham and Seymour; they did not scruple to ruin me. I have sent for Chatham, and I shall give him warning of my intended flight. If he sees fit, he can take such steps as he may choose to escape his own richly deserved punishment."

While Sturgis was reading Arbogast's letter, Dunlap, restlessly pacing the room, had observed him furtively.

"Well!" he now inquired, stopping before the reporter, "what do you think of that?"

"Poor woman!" exclaimed Sturgis, feelingly; "it is terrible to think of the suffering brought upon her by her husband's guilt. I ought to be hardened to a situation like this; for it is the inevitable sequel of almost every crime that is ever committed. But I am moved every time by the pathetic expiation of the innocent for the guilty."

"Yes, yes; I know," said Dunlap, indifferently; "that it not what I meant. Did you note the amount which this scoundrel confesses he and his accomplices have stolen from the bank?"

"Yes; it is a large sum."

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars! Why, man, if that is true, it is enough to cripple the bank—No, no; I don't mean that, of course; the bank is rich and could stand the loss of four times that amount. But a quarter of a million is a round sum, for all of that. It does not seem possible that, in spite of all our care, they can have succeeded in making away with so much money. But they did. There can be no doubt about that; for in the papers which Arbogast inclosed for me in his letter to his wife he explains just how the thing was done. It is simple enough when you know the trick; but it took fiendish cunning to devise it. I never would have thought that rascally bookkeeper intelligent enough to concoct such a scheme."

"If the scheme is a work of genius," said Sturgis, "you may rest assured that 'X'—who may very well be Henry Seymour—was the author of it."

"Well, at any rate," observed Dunlap, "there is one thing that must be done at once; and that is to find both Chatham and Seymour. It is not possible that in two years these men have spent a quarter of a million dollars between them."

"It is at all events possible that they may not have done so," replied Sturgis; "for my investigations show that both Arbogast and Chatham have been men of regular and exemplary habits in their private lives. They do not appear to have been living much, if at all, beyond their means. There does not seem to have been, in the case of either man, any room for a double existence, which might otherwise have explained the situation. Neither was a spendthrift or a gambler, and neither was dissipated."

"Then you have not the faintest idea of the present whereabouts of Chatham or of his mysterious accomplice?"

"Let me tell you exactly what I have done up to the present time; and then you will be able to judge for yourself. And I, too, shall see more clearly where we stand; for the necessity of putting one's thoughts into words is an aid to clear thinking."

CHAPTER XIII. THE LOST TRAIL.

So saying, Sturgis settled himself in his chair and began his narrative.

"After leaving you this morning, my first step was to gain admission to the Tombs—"

"To the Tombs?" interrupted Dunlap.

"Yes; the cabman has been remanded to the Tombs to await trial for complicity in the murder of the unknown man whose body was found in his cab."

"Arbogast's?"

"Yes, Arbogast's. But of course the police do not know that."

"Were you allowed to see the cabman?"

"Yes. As reporter of the *Tempest*, I was able to obtain an interview with him. When first arrested, the man, whose name, by the way, is Reilly, was incapable of making a connected statement; the lawyer assigned to defend him laughed in his face when he heard his story, and advised him to leave the romancing to a trained lawyer as his only chance of escaping the electric chair. Naturally, under the circumstances, the poor fellow hesitated to unbosom himself to a stranger. But I finally managed to gain his confidence by showing him that I believed his story, and that I was trying to find the men whose scapegoat he now is. It seems that yesterday afternoon, at about three o'clock, he was stationed at the cab-stand in front of Madison square, where he was accosted by a man, answering Chatham's description, who engaged him to drive him to the Fulton street ferry. On reaching the ferry, the man ordered Reilly to proceed to a low grogshop on South street. Here he entered, returning in a few minutes to invite the cabman to take a drink with him. The men seated themselves at a table upon which a bottle and two filled glasses were already placed. Chatham handed one of these glasses to Reilly, who drank it and probably many more. At any events, he remembers nothing further until he was rudely shaken by Chatham, who led him out into the street.

Here the cold air revived him, and he remembers noticing several things to which he did not pay much attention at the time, but which seem significant now as he recalls them:

"Firstly—It was now quite dark.

"Secondly—The cab, which had been facing south when he entered the bar-room, was now facing north.

"Thirdly—Chatham persistently carried his left hand in the bosom of his coat; he was very pale and seemed weak and ill.

"He with difficulty climbed upon the box beside Reilly and ordered him to drive uptown. Presently the cabman became drowsy again. The next thing he remembers is coming to himself after the overturning of the cab by the cable car. That the man was drugged there can be no doubt. It is probable that while he sat apparently drunk in the barroom, Chatham took the cab to the Knickerbocker bank, expecting to smuggle Arbogast into it without Reilly's knowledge—a deep move, since it would effectually cover up the trail, if they wanted to make away with the bookkeeper, as they evidently did. Seymour may have met him at the bank by appointment; but I am more inclined to believe that he was there unknown to Chatham, and possibly for the purpose of spying upon the latter, to see if his instructions were carried out. He lent his accomplice a hand in the nick of time; and then, like a prudent general, he retired to a safe position, thence to direct further operations. What I cannot yet understand is, why Chatham should have taken the enormous risk he did in conveying Arbogast's body from the bank, since Seymour's intention was plainly to make away with the bookkeeper in any event. I can explain this only on the supposition that Seymour thought he could conceal the body in some way and prevent it from falling into the hands of the police. On the part of any ordinary criminal this would have been rank folly; but the resources of such a man as Seymour are such that I do not feel disposed to criticize his generalship in this particular without first understanding his ultimate object. From what I have seen of his work thus far, I have derived a profound admiration for the man's genius and cunning devilry. Fortunately fate was against him this time. Its instrument was the cable car which overturned the cab, thus delivering Arbogast's body into the hands of the police and furnishing the key without which, it is quite likely, Seymour might have remained forever undiscovered."

"You think, then, you will succeed in unearthing this villain?" asked Dunlap, eagerly.

"While there's life, there's hope," said Sturgis, with grim determination; "but I must confess that the outlook at present is not exactly brilliant. However, let me finish my report. During the excitement that followed the overturning of the cab, Chatham managed to escape, as you know, and he has thus far succeeded in avoiding arrest, although the police have kept a sharp lookout for him. Every steamship that sails, every train that leaves New York, is watched, but thus far without result. For my part, I am convinced that Chatham has not yet attempted to leave the city."

"Isn't it probable, on the contrary, that he fled from New York immediately after running away from the overturned cab?" asked Dunlap.

"I do not think so," replied Sturgis; "with his wounded hand he is a marked man; he would be easily recognized in a strange city. His safest hiding-place is here in New York, where he doubtless has friends ready to conceal him. Be that as it may, he remains for the present under cover and the scent is lost. The police are groping in the dark just now, and—so am I."

The banker looked sorely disappointed.

"And so that is all you have been able to discover? Not a trace of the money? It does not seem possible that a quarter of a million dollars can disappear so completely without leaving the slightest trace."

"If we can ever find Seymour," replied Sturgis, "I make no doubt we shall be able to locate the lion's share of the money."

"Yes," he added, thoughtfully, "that is all I have been able to discover up to the present time; or, at least, all that seems to be of any immediate importance. Of course, I called on both Mr. Murray and Mr. Scott; but, beyond the fact that Chatham, like Arbogast, was a model employee, all I got from them was the address of Chatham's boarding-house; there I was informed that the accountant had moved on New Year's eve without leaving his new address. There is one other link in the chain of evidence which I have investigated; but I cannot tell yet whether it will lead to anything or not. It may be immaterial; but who knows? Possibly it may prove to be the key to the entire problem."

"And what is this promising link?" asked Dunlap, eagerly.

"There is not much to tell on this score," answered Sturgis. "You will recall that according to the evidence which we have thus far collected, Chatham was attacked by Arbogast while he was in the act of using the telephone."

"Yes; I remember how minutely you reconstructed that scene."

"Well," continued the reporter, "I saw at once that the telephone might possibly prove to be an important witness for the prosecution, if I could only discover the name of the person with whom Chatham was talking when he was shot. I therefore called at the central office to make inquiries. As I was able to specify almost the exact minute at which this call was made, it was an easy matter to find the young woman who had answered it; but the chances were that she would not remember the number

called for. She did, however, for it had been fixed in her memory by some unusual circumstances. It seems that after giving Chatham the connection he wanted, the operator rang him up. While she was listening for a reply, she heard a sharp report, followed by a scream; then a sound of confused voices, and presently another sharp report. After that came complete silence, and she was unable to obtain any reply to her repeated calls."

"You have here corroborative evidence of the scene between Chatham and Arbogast," said Dunlap.

"Yes; but I did not need that. What I wished to know was the name of the person with whom Chatham wanted to converse."

"Did you discover it?"

"The number of the telephone he gave is that of the Manhattan Chemical company."

"And what is the Manhattan Chemical company?"

"That is the question I asked people connected with the commercial agencies. They replied that they knew very little concerning this firm; because, although it has been in existence for a couple of years, it apparently never asks anyone for credit, preferring to pay cash for all the goods delivered to it. I called at the office of the Manhattan Chemical company to investigate on my own account. The office and store occupy the basement of an old ramshackle building, whose upper stories are rented out as business offices. The laboratory and manufacturing department are downstairs in the cellar. The store contains only a few chairs and a long counter behind which rise shelves containing rows of bottles with brilliantly colored labels. A few painted signs upon the walls vaunt the merits of Dr. Henderson's Cough Cure and Dr. Henderson's Liver Specific. I did not expect to find anyone in on New Year's day. I was, therefore, surprised to see a solitary clerk sitting with his feet upon a desk and apparently absorbed in the reading of a newspaper—a pale young man of the washed-out blond type, with watery green-blue eyes and a scant mustache which fails to conceal a weak mouth. He rose to greet me with an air of surprise which does not speak well for the briskness of trade in the establishment. Indeed, if we are to judge by the aspect of things in the office of the Manhattan Chemical company, business in patent medicines does not appear to be flourishing just at present. By the way, did you ever hear of Dr. Henderson's remedies?"

"No; I cannot say that I have," answered Dunlap.

"That is the curious part of it," said Sturgis. "I have been unable to discover any advertisement published by this firm; and it is only by profuse advertising that such a concern can live."

"Yes, of course," exclaimed Dunlap, somewhat impatiently; "but what has all this to do with Chatham?"

"I don't know," replied Sturgis; "possibly nothing; perhaps a great deal."

[To Be Continued.]

CHINESE TREATY CITIES.

Privileges That Are Accorded to the Foreigner in the Thirty-Eight Towns.

Ever since the treaty of 1843 opened Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo and Shanghai to foreign trade, we have called these and other towns since included with them treaty ports. The Germans, says the New York Sun, called them "Freihandels Hafen," or free trade ports, but have now dropped that designation and use the words "Freihandelsplatze," or free trade places. The reason for the change is that for a long time all the towns opened to trade were on the coast or on the rivers reached by steamers from the sea. But to-day among the 38 treaty cities some are in the far interior like Mongtze, or Soema, and if situated on waterways, can be reached only by the smallest junks. It is no longer accurate to designate all the treaty cities in China as ports.

Under the many treaties made with China a foreigner equipped with passports is free to travel anywhere and missionaries may live in any town. The treaty cities, however, give foreigners special privileges. In these towns alone the alien may establish his home, buy and sell property, follow any calling or trade and travel in the suburbs without a passport; under the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan he may erect factories and engage in industrial production. The 38 treaty cities are, in fact, so many centers of growing foreign influence. Scattered through the 18 provinces they are the most potent agencies to-day for the dissemination of western ideas. Railroads are not more needed in China than the addition to the number of treaty cities throughout the empire.

Didn't Want Congratulations.

The late duke of Westminster once received when at Stack, in West Sutherland, a telegram from a friend, expressing a hope that the duke's horse would win a certain big race. The duke had 30s to pay for the carriage of the telegram from the nearest office. He instantly wrote his thanks for the attention, adding, however, that his friend need not trouble to wire again if the horse won. The friend at once telegraphed in reply: "All right," which cost the duke 30s more. The horse did win the race, and his grace netted £10,000; but it is doubtful if he ever forgave his friend the little joke which had cost him £3.

The Only Safe Way.

Mr. Sappy—I hope I'll not get a fool for a wife.

She—You better remain single, Mr. Sappy.—*Harlem Life*

Russia's New Calendar.

It is said that Russia is about to adopt a new calendar. Each year contains 13 months of twenty-eight days each, and begins on Monday and ends on Saturday. The main feature of this calendar is its apparent stability, and in this it resembles the sovereign remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has held an unmovable position for half a century. Try it for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, or insomnia, but be sure you get the genuine.

Easily Made.

Troublesome Voter—I must say, sir, that I consider you have broken your promise to your constituents.
Young Legislator—Really, Mr. Banks, I'm awfully sorry, don't you know, but (amably) I think I can make another just as good!—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

A Remarkable Case

where, after a year's suffering, immediate relief was given two persons by Palmer's Lotion. Miss Hattie Morrison of Selma, Kansas, wrote: "One bottle of your Lotion cured myself and my mother of Sore Eyes, of over a year's standing, from which we could get no relief until we obtained your valuable medicine." This most reliable remedy will at once relieve any case of Sore Eyes and Eyelids and eventually cure them without the aid of a doctor. If your druggist don't keep it, send his name to E. J. Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials and sample of Lotion or Lotion Soap.

Too Much for Him.

Visitor—Where's that telegraph editor?
Manager—Insane.
"Insane? What's the cause?"
"Spanish Tagalog-Boer-Chinese language."
—*Syracuse Herald*.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Its simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

If a woman wants to work the tremulous steps on her husband, she should put on her prettiest dress when she does it. Nothing spoils the effect of tears quicker than a soiled wrapper.—*Atchison Globe*.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

Some wives, like watches, have pretty faces, delicate hands, and are good to look upon—but somewhat difficult to regulate.—*Chicago Daily News*

Women Think About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.

Lydia E. Pinkham, Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

NEBRASKA THE LAND OF PLENTY

I wonder why it is that so many men spend their days working hard on rented farms, barely making enough to get along, with no great prospect ahead of owning their own homes, when within a few hours' journey is a land of plenty—Nebraska—where all kinds of grain and fruit can be raised with the least amount of labor; where cattle and hogs fed on corn bring a handsome profit; where the climate is healthful and churches and schools abound; where land is cheap and can be bought on very easy terms.

Think of this, and if you want information about the country send to me for "The Corn Belt," a beautifully illustrated monthly paper that tells all about Nebraska, and also for "The West Nebraska Grazing Country," an interesting illustrated booklet containing a large sectional map of Nebraska.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month during the balance of this year cheap excursion tickets will be sold over our road to Nebraska, so that people may go and see for themselves. Ask your ticket agent about this.

P. S. EUSTIS,

Gen'l Pass'g Agt. C. & N. W. R. R., CHICAGO, ILL.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS—

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1864, and abandoned them, if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should receive \$10,000 in full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE IN TRACTS of 10 to 4000 ACRES. O. W. FETTER, NEWTON, ILL.

ANOTHER PHASE.

A Pronouncement of Some Kind
Is In Preparation By This
Government.

MINISTER WU CLOSETED WITH HILL

An Independent Move Towards the
Ultimate Withdrawal of Our
Troops From China.

It Is Reported in Vienna That Russia
Has Agreed to Compromise,
Leaving a Portion of
the Troops in Peking.

London, Sept. 8.—It is asserted that the Austrian foreign office, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, that Russia has agreed to a compromise, leaving a portion of the troops in Peking and sending the main body to Tien-Tsin, which will be the military headquarters.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May Friday afternoon, and although it was near the close of the official day he proceeded directly to the state department. It is understood that he had received an intimation that the department officials were desirous of conferring with him, hence his return to Washington. For nearly an hour the minister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adey, the door being locked meantime and not even the messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference was communicative as to the conference but at its conclusion Dr. Hill repaired to the white house with a portfolio well filled with papers.

For several hours preceding the ministers' visit Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adey had been engaged in short conference and it was gathered that the negotiations relative to China were approaching another phase and that another pronouncement of some kind was in preparation. The fact is recalled that when the United States made its response to the Russian note on the 20th ult., the officials here expressed the belief that about a week's time would be required to determine upon the next step, and at the end of that time it would be definitely known whether or not the troops were to be withdrawn from Peking. That period of time has now elapsed. The reports from the European chancelleries indicate that, officially at least, this important subject is being treated with the greatest deliberation and at least another week, and probably even more time, may be consumed in framing the last of the answers to the Russian note.

Meanwhile our government has pretty well satisfied itself as to the attitude towards the last proposition of each and all of the powers interested in the Chinese problem. It may be that this knowledge is regarded as sufficient upon which to base another forward and perhaps in this case an independent move by the United States towards the ultimate withdrawal of the troops and the settlement with China which the government has had in mind since the beginning of the trouble.

The consultations with Mr. Wu are believed to have been inspired by a desire to learn something of the personality of Chinese notables whose names have been suggested as proper to constitute the Chinese side of any commission which may be named to arrange a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Wu is an ardent adherent of Earl Li. There is much speculation here as to the personnel of the American commissioners, in case the peace negotiations should be entrusted to such a body, and the names of men prominent in international affairs in recent years all have been canvassed. Included in the list is the name of Gen. John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he appear at all in these negotiations it will be in his old place as a representative of the Chinese government. He was associated with Li Hung Chang during the peace negotiations which closed the Sino-Japanese war and it is said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work for China then.

There was a death of official information from China Friday. Gen. Chaffee got through a dispatch dated September 1, at Peking, indicating that couriers are still employed to close the gap in the line of communication between Tien-Tsin and Peking. This dispatch made no mention of the military situation and it was inferred that affairs in Peking remain quiet.

Was Oldest M. E. Minister.
Williams, Cal., Sept. 8.—Lorenzo Waugh, aged 92, said to be the oldest M. E. minister in the world, died suddenly in a railroad station here after alighting from a train. He was born in Pocahontas county, West Virginia. He was known throughout the state as "Father" Waugh.

Gun Exploded, Killing Four Men.
Vienna, Sept. 8.—During the Austrian maneuvers Friday, on the borders of Galicia and Bohemia, a big gun exploded, killing four men outright and fatally wounding 18 others.

Man and Horses Cremated.
Hoytville, Pa., Sept. 8.—A fire at Liberty, Pa., destroyed a hotel, a store and three other buildings. One man was burned to death and five horses perished.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Stella Polare Reached as Far
North as 82.4, But Found No
Wintering Harbor.

Christiania, Sept. 8.—Further details regarding the Arctic expedition of the duke of Abruzzi, on board the Stella Polare, whose return was reported Thursday from Tromsø, Norway, show that the expedition last year through Nightengale sound and the British canal reached as far north as 82.4, but, finding no wintering harbor, it returned to Teplitz bay, Crown Prince Rudolphsland, where the Stella Polare was frozen in about September 1.

The duke of Abruzzi's fingers were frostbitten on a trial sledge trip at Christmas, and two joints were amputated, obliging him to remain for several months in his tent. The cold increased to 52 degrees Celsius. On March 11 the advance was renewed, and ten men started north. After ten days' marching three started to return to the ship, which, however, they never reached. Their fate is unknown. A second party of three men passed the 83d parallel after a march of 29 days, and then returned to the ship. A third party, led by Capt. Cagni, with two Alpine guides and an Italian sailor, reached latitude 86.33, and was then obliged to return through lack of food. It started with six sledges and 45 dogs, and returned with two sledges and seven dogs, having subsisted for 17 days exclusively on dogflesh.

On August 8 the Stella Polare started homeward. She traversed the British canal in a single day, and then drifted about for a fortnight in a severe struggle with drift ice before reaching the open sea.

COUNTERFEITERS GAUGHT.

John William Keys and Wife, of
Chicago, Almost Caught in the
Act By Secret Service Officers.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—United States secret service officers made an important capture of counterfeiters here Friday. At 237 Illinois street they found a man, said to be John William Keys, and his wife, who had a complete counterfeiting outfit. The metal was still hot showing that they had been interrupted in their work.

A dozen plaster of paris moulds for dollars, halves and quarters, a number of files used to finish the coins and a large number of coins in various stages were found. Common solder was the chief metal used in the composition, but brass was used to harden this. The dollars were of the 1894 issue from the New Orleans mint, while the half dollars and quarters were of the 1899 issue.

Keys, it is said, had eluded the United States and police authorities for several years.

INCREASED POPULATION.

Census Returns Tabulated in 54
Cities Show Gains of 3,494,666
People.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The census bureau up to Friday night had tabulated the returns from 54 cities. These show a population of 14,646,711. This is an average increase in population per city of 27.90 percent. The same cities in 1890 had a population of 11,150,045, making a total gain of 3,494,666. The percentage of increase in 1890 was calculated on the aggregate gain and not on the average increase per city as is the case this year. The result was that the percentage of gain, according to the census bureau of this, while appearing to be larger, namely 31.33, was not so in fact, owing to the different method offered for making calculation.

RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

Coroner's Jury Blames Engineer
Davis and Conductor Shelby for
the Disaster at Hatfield, Pa.

Lansdale, Pa., Sept. 8.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the cause of the wreck on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Hatfield on last Sunday morning, in which 13 persons were killed and over 50 injured in a collision between a milk train and a crowded excursion train, Friday returned a verdict fixing the responsibility upon the railroad company; Engineer John Davis and Conductor Thomas Shelby, of the colliding excursion train; D. B. Reider, telegraph operator at Souderton, which is next to Hatfield, and W. S. Groves, train dispatcher in the Reading terminal station at Philadelphia.

His Condition Critical.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8.—The condition of Gen. John A. McClelland was very critical Friday night. Dr. Bowcock remained at the general's bedside all night and administered heart stimulants. His son, Col. Edward McClelland, governor of Manila, and his daughter, Mrs. Fred Fox, of Peoria, have been telegraphed.

Put Torch to Powder Mill.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 8.—Frank W. Browning suddenly became insane on a ranch near here and emptied two loads from a shotgun into a Japanese who, he imagined, had conspired against him. The Jap died. The insane man next walked to a powder house, half a mile away, applied a torch to it, and was blown, with it, to pieces.

Early Morning Fire.

New York, Sept. 8.—The five-story brick building occupied by the Thos. C. Clark paper box factory, in the Bronx, was totally destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The loss is \$100,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for
September 16, 1900—The
Rich Fool.

[Prepared by H. C. Lenington.]
THE LESSON TEXT.

12. And one of the company said unto Him, Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me.

14. And He said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?

15. And He said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.

16. And He spake a parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully:

17. And he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?

18. And He said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods.

19. And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.

20. But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?

21. So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God.

22. And He said unto His disciples, Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on.

23. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment.

24. What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mark 8:36.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The verses immediately following last lesson, including Luke 10:38-42, evidently do not belong to this period in the life of Christ, but to the later days just preceding the crucifixion. Omitting this one occasion Luke gives, in the chapters that immediately follow, the Gospel events in their chronological order. We are still in the Perea ministry. The parable of the rich fool is one of a series of discourses on great moral truths. Intervening in the record, according to Luke, we have the following events and teachings:

Discourse on Prayer,.....11:1-13
Jesus Answers Attacks of Pharisees,.....11:14-34
Warnings to Beware of Hypocrisy,.....12:1-12

These passages should be read and studied to get into the spirit of Jesus' great teachings at this time. Following the discourse on the "leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy," Jesus warns of the danger of covetousness, and in illustration utters the parable of the rich fool, and points out several truths growing therefrom. Thus the lesson includes not only the text as given above, but verses 24-34 of chapter 12 also. The following lesson plan is suggested:

Jesus and the Debauched Heir,.....vs. 13, 14
The Danger of Covetousness,.....vs. 15, 16
Truth Illustrated by Parable,.....vs. 17, 18
The Root of the Evil,.....vs. 19, 20
The Cure of the Evil,.....vs. 21, 22
Jesus and the Debauched Heir.—We may assume that the young man who came to Jesus and said: "Speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me," was a bona fide heir and had been defrauded out of his share of the paternal estate. Jesus did not deny that the young man had rights in the case, but He did refuse to become the arbiter of those rights. It has been remarked in connection with this passage that Jesus did not come to maintain individual but to establish right, that is righteousness.

The Danger of Covetousness.—Without discussing at all the "rights" of this case, Jesus took the occasion to strike at a great evil—covetousness. In a few words, He points out the danger of it, saying: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." The danger of covetousness is that it starves the life. The accumulation of wealth, while it may be all right in itself, contributes absolutely nothing to the well-being of man and satisfies no real desire of the soul. We may note also in the words of Jesus, just quoted, that we have given a virtual definition of covetousness. Evidently Jesus looked upon that man as covetous who makes the chief object of his life the abundance of material things.

Truth Illustrated by a Parable.—The teaching regarding the danger of covetousness Jesus illustrates by the parable of the rich fool. The man was not a fool according to the notions of the world. He must have had great ability to accumulate great wealth. But when death came he knew he was a fool. He had that which was no profit to him and lacked that which he sorely needed.

The Root of the Evil.—The root of the evil is a false view of life. "The life," says Jesus, "is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment." Food and clothing are important, even necessary, but if "God so clothed the grass, which is to-day in the field, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, how much more will He clothe you, O ye of little faith." There is a kindly Providence that looks after the affairs of man; no evil comes to him but that which he brings on himself.

The Cure of the Evil.—If the root of the evil is a false view of life, then the cure must be in changing that view. The important thing with us is not food and raiment, but the Kingdom of God. "Sell that ye have, and give alms, provide yourselves with bags which wax not old, a treasure in the Heavens that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth. For where your treasure is there will your heart be also."

Gold Nuggets.

A man's wealth is never greater than himself.

The steadfast life is settled on the goodness of God.

With some men there is no usefulness without usefulness.

He who is born from above must be fed on the bread of Heaven.

What was true of Christ on earth will be true of Him in your heart.

The complaining Christian may be one of the lights of the world, but so smoky that the world is glad when it goes out.—Ram's Horn.

Realist and Fatalist.

The indignant looking passenger was about to speak, but the conductor headed him off by exclaiming in a loud tone of irritation: "This is the slowest train I was ever on. What's the use of having a schedule if we don't pay attention to it? The drinking water tastes as if it hadn't been off the kitchen range ten minutes. The car doesn't look as if it had been swept for a month, and it is full of idiots who insist on opening the windows when we go through tunnels, so that the cinders can blow in."

The passenger caught his breath and then exclaimed: "I was just about to say that this whole affair is an outrage."

"I know it. But you're lucky. You can travel a few miles and then get off and be happy. But I've got to stay on this train for hours every day of my life."—Washington Star.

Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The judges of the Paris Exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of Cocoa and Chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of Cocoa and Chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great International and other exhibitions in Europe and America; this is the third award from a Paris Exposition.—New York Tribune.

A Reflection.

"In your advertisement," said the man with the suave manner, as he entered the office of the ice company, "you say that there are no microbes on the ice that you furnish to your customers."

"Yes, sir," replied the treasurer, as he placed a blotter in front of his diamond stud so that the caller would not have to blink, "and we stand by our assertion."

"I stand by it, too," said the man with the suave manner, "and I have called to say that, as I have no fear of microbes, believing they are harmless, I wish you would direct your delivery man to leave at my residence in the future ice of such dimensions that two or three microbes, if they felt so inclined, could occupy it without unduly crowding each other."—Harper's Bazar.

At the Summer Hotel.

Miss Gabby (speaking of the mountain)—It was terribly high, and papa like to never get over it.

Papa (who thinks she is speaking of something else)—Yes, and I told the landlady he had better just get a sandbag and work like any other footpad if he expected to make charges like that.—Baltimore American.

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS.

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route.

To points in the West, Southwest and Southeast, at half rates (plus \$2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Part of the Cure.

Mr. Henpeck.—The doctor says I absolutely must go away next week for a rest.

Mrs. Henpeck.—Goodness! I can't possibly manage to get away to go with you then.

"Um—! I guess the doctor must have known that."—Philadelphia Press.

Carter's Ink is Scientifically compounded of the best materials. If your dealer does not keep it he can get it for you.

If the poor insist upon playing golf, it will be with this precisely as it was with appendicitis; our best people will drop it.—Detroit Journal.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

"De Ruyter sent his daughter abroad to be polished." "Well, I can see her finish."—Town Topics.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The person who lives on hope is seldom troubled with obesity.—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

Very few people do well in an emergency.—Athenian Globe.

All the Kentucky belles chew Kisme Gum. They like it.

A fool at 20 may be wise at 40.—Chicago Daily News.



gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE
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CANDY CATHARTIC
10c. 25c. 50c.
To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

Satisfaction
is unusual with "Five-Cent cigar smokers," but it has been the everyday experience of hundreds of thousands of men who have smoked
Old Virginia Cheroots
during the last thirty years, because they are just as good now—in fact, better than when they were first made.
Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

You Can Enjoy Yourself En route to Texas
In going to Texas, via Memphis and the Cotton Belt, you can enjoy a good dinner in the Parlor Cafe Car at a reasonable price, and withdraw to the Gentlemen's Observation Smoking Room to smoke your cigar in an easy chair, with surroundings as pleasant and comforts as great as in your home or your club. Ladies will find their comfort provided for in the Ladies' Lounging Room. It will cost you only 50 cents extra to ride all day in this car (25 cents for a half day).
The Cotton Belt offers you the quickest and shortest route to Texas, without change of cars. Both day and night trains are equipped with comfortable Coaches and Free Reclining Chair Cars; also Parlor Cafe Cars by day, and Pullman Sleepers at night.
Write and tell us where you are going, and when you will leave, and we will tell you what your ticket will cost, and what train to take to make the best time and connections. We will also send you an interesting little booklet, "A Trip to Texas."
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TEETHINA
was first used by Dr. Charles J. Moffett, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in his extensive and successful treatment of children in Georgia in overcoming the troubles incident to teething and the hot summers.
TEETHINA (Teething Powders) counteracts the effect of hot weather and keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition, and has saved the lives of thousands of children in the doctor's native state, where physicians prescribe and all mothers give it, and it is criminal in mothers of our section to allow their babes and little children to suffer and perhaps die when relief can be so easily obtained by giving
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New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-lounging smoking cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.
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Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching, and cures the disease. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00.
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Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags,"
your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—CASCARETS will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take CASCARETS—get them to-day—CASCARETS—in metal box; cost 10 cents; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in—

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